



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

diagnosed as yellow fever January 1, 1906, died January 3, 1906. At the close of the week no cases of yellow fever remained under treatment, and but 2 suspects were under observation at Las Animas Hospital.

The Cuban authorities are continuing their work of sanitation and measures for extermination of the *Stegomyia* mosquitoes. The oiling forces were increased from 100 to 150 men, and their work was extended over the entire city and suburbs.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Redisinfection of the last focus of yellow fever infection—Summary of yellow fever in Matanzas province—Epidemic dengue nearly extinct.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, January 8, as follows:

During the week ended January 6, 1906, 4 bills of health were granted to vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported in the city nor within this province since December 21. The work ofredisinfection at the last focus of infection and its surrounding buildings in this city is being continued as an additional precautionary measure against the propagation of that disease.

Annual rate of mortality per mille for the 11 days, 21.29; estimated population, 48,000.

During the month of December last 20 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this harbor for the United States, having an aggregate number of 555 crew and 165 passengers, the majority of whom were Spanish immigrants in transit for different ports in Cuba. There were no transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

The total number of deaths from all causes during the month was 65, which corresponds to an annual average of mortality of 16.25 per mille.

Yellow fever during the past month in Matanzas Province.—December 7 to 21, 2 cases with 1 death, at Valiente plantation, Union de Reyes; December 11 to 13, 2 cases with 1 death, at Colon. These cases were brought to Colon from the town of Real Campiña, and the Alava plantation in Banaguises. Two additional cases were reported during the month which were not confirmed as yellow fever. The last case reported at the Valiente plantation, on December 21, as being under treatment was discharged, cured, during the past week.

The epidemic of dengue which for some time prevailed in this city may be considered almost extinct, and the sanitary condition of the city during the month has been satisfactory.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 5, as follows:

Week ended December 30, 1905. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.